

## § 70.243

(2) *From wages, salary or other income subject to levy.* If the taxpayer's income upon which the appropriate TTB officer does not levy is less than that amount to which the taxpayer is entitled as an exemption, then an amount determined pursuant to § 70.243 of this part is to be paid to the taxpayer from those wages, salary or other income which are subject to levy. The appropriate TTB officer will designate those wages, salary or other income subject to levy from which such amount will be paid to the taxpayer. The appropriate TTB officer will generally make this designation by delivering to the employer, or other person levied upon, the form upon which the taxpayer is to claim any dependent exemption. The form will accompany the notice of levy. The person receiving the form from the appropriate TTB officer must promptly deliver it to the taxpayer. In the case of some employers having a large number of employees, however, the appropriate TTB officer will send the form upon which an employee is to claim any dependent exemption directly to the employee. In such a case, the notice of levy will indicate that the form for claiming dependent exemptions has been sent to the taxpayer. If a notice of levy is not accompanied by the form for claiming dependent exemptions and does not indicate that the form was sent directly to the taxpayer, then the person levied upon must make payment to the appropriate TTB officer without regard to amounts prescribed by § 70.243 of this part as exempt from levy. If a notice of levy is accompanied by the form for claiming dependent exemptions or indicates that the form was sent directly to the taxpayer, then the person levied upon is to pay over to the taxpayer, amounts determined to be exempt from levy pursuant to § 70.243 and § 70.245 (b) and (c) of this part (relating to the requirement that the taxpayer submit a claim for any dependent exemption). Amounts not exempt from levy are to be paid to the appropriate TTB officer in accordance with the terms of the levy.

(26 U.S.C. 6334)

## § 70.243 Exempt amount.

Amount payable to the taxpayer as wages, salary, or other income for each

## 27 CFR Ch. I (4-1-15 Edition)

payroll period described in § 70.244 of this part are exempt from levy as follows:

(a) If the payroll period is weekly, an amount equal to:

(1) The sum of:

(i) The standard deduction, and

(ii) The aggregate amount of the deductions for personal exemption allowed the taxpayer under 26 U.S.C. 151 in the taxable year in which such levy occurs, divided by

(2) 52.

(b) If the payroll period is not weekly, the amount exempt from levy shall be an amount which as nearly as possible will result in the same total exemption from levy for such individual over a period of time as such individual would have under paragraph (a) of this section if (during such period of time) the individual were paid or received such wages, salary or other income on a regular weekly basis.

(26 U.S.C. 6334)

## § 70.244 Payroll period.

For purpose of determining the amount of wages, salary or other income exempt from levy under 26 U.S.C. 6334(a)(9):

(a) *Regularly used calendar periods.* In the case of wages, salary or other income paid to the taxpayer on the basis of an established calendar period regularly used by the employer or other person levied upon for payroll or payment purpose (e.g., daily, weekly, bi-weekly, semimonthly, or monthly), that period is the taxpayer's payroll period.

(b) *Amounts paid on recurrent but irregular basis.* In the case of wages, salary, or other income paid to the taxpayer on a recurrent but irregular basis, the first day of the taxpayer's payroll period is that day following the day upon which the wages, salary, or other income were last paid to the taxpayer. The last day of the payroll period is that day upon which the current payment becomes payable to him or her. However, in any case in which:

(1) Amounts are paid to the taxpayer on a recurrent but irregular basis, and

(2) the last payment was paid to the taxpayer more than 60 days before the current payment becomes payable, the current payment will be deemed a one-

time payment (*see* paragraph (c) of this section).

(c) *Nonrecurrent payments.* In the case of wages, salary or other income paid to the taxpayer on a one-time basis, the taxpayer's payroll period is deemed to be weekly (*i.e.*, the 1-week period ending on the day of payment).

(26 U.S.C. 6334)

**§ 70.245 Computation of exempt amount and payment of amounts not exempt from levy to the appropriate TTB officer.**

(a) *General.* Unless advised by the appropriate TTB officer that no part of the money due to the taxpayer is exempt from levy, the employer or other person levied upon will compute the exempt amount, using the formula in § 70.243 of this part and the taxpayer's statement of exemptions and filing status described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Statement of exemptions and filing status.* Unless the taxpayer submits a statement of exemptions and filing status to the employer or other person levied upon, the exempt amount will be applied as if the taxpayer were a married individual filing a separate return with only 1 personal exemption. A statement of exemptions and filing status shall be made by either:

(1) Completion of the form provided for this purpose by the Bureau, or

(2) A written statement that:

(i) Gives the taxpayer's filing status for income tax purposes,

(ii) Shows any additional standard deduction if the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse is at least 65 and/or blind,

(iii) Identified by name and by relationship to the taxpayer each person for whom a dependent exemption is claimed,

(iv) Is signed by the taxpayer, and

(v) Contains a declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury.

(c) *Time for submission of statement.* The taxpayer must submit the statement of exemptions and filing status to the employer or other person levied upon no later than the later of:

(1) The third day before the last day of the payroll period for which the exemption is claimed (that is, the third day before payday), or

(2) If the appropriate TTB officer delivers the forms for the statement of exemption and filing status to the employer or other person levied upon (*see* § 70.242(c)(2) of this part), the second day after the date the taxpayer receives the form.

For purposes of paragraphs (c) (1) and (2) of this section, the term "day" does not include Saturdays, Sunday or a legal holiday within the meaning of 26 U.S.C. 7503. Failure on the part of the taxpayer to submit a timely statement of exemptions and filing status will result in the computation of the exempt amount as if the taxpayer were a married individual filing a separate return with only 1 personal exemption for the applicable pay period, except that the employer or other person levied upon may accept a statement of exemptions and filing status not timely submitted in accordance with this paragraph, and may prepare a disbursement to the taxpayer based upon the information properly verified therein, if payment to the appropriate TTB officer in accordance with the levy is not thereby delayed.

(d) *Payment of amounts not exempt from levy to the appropriate TTB officer—*

(1) *In General.* Wages, Salary, or other income the subject of a levy are payable to the appropriate TTB officer on the date the payor is otherwise obligated to pay the taxpayer (*see* § 70.242(c) of this part).

(2) *Delayed payment in certain cases.* If, however, as described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the taxpayer may submit a statement of exemptions and filing status after the third day before payday, amounts payable to the taxpayer on that payday, to the extent not exempt from levy, are payable to the appropriate TTB officer on the third day following the date on which the taxpayer may timely submit the statement of exemptions and filing status under paragraph (c)(2) of this section. For purposes of this rule, the term "day" does not include Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday within the meaning of 26 U.S.C. 7503.

(26 U.S.C. 6334)